

5cts.

THE

two great leaders
in cigars....



AND

Andrew Mack

You will enjoy them; they are
Made of the best tobacco
And give satisfaction. . . .

HAWAIIAN TOBACCO CO.

Distributing Agents

Cor. Nuuanu and Merchant Sts.

ALSO CARRY A FULL STOCK OF

High-Grade Imported Cigars,
Tobaccos, Pipes,
Smokers Articles, Etc.

ISLAND ORDERS SOLICITED.

5cts.

HOUSE EJECTS COOPER--- SENATE HEARS MESSAGE

Representatives Force Territorial Secretary To Leave the Room--Governor's Advice To Legislature.

SATURDAY'S session of the Legislature was sensational. Secretary of the Territory Cooper was ejected from the House of Representatives by Sergeant-at-Arms Nakookoo by the order of the speaker after a motion for Cooper's ejection had been passed. The Secretary of the Territory was denied rights accorded to scores of spectators who occupied seats back of the members' desks. The ousting of Cooper was after hot debate.

In the Senate the Governor's message to the Legislature was read. It was not read in the House. In both the Senate and the House a considerable part of the argument during Saturday was in Hawaiian and was not interpreted into English. Members spoke hastily in Hawaiian and were replied to in the same tongue with no opportunity for interpretation. This morning at 10 o'clock both Houses will resume. The Representatives will probably listen to the message and take up appropriation for the sessions expenses, while the Senate will hear the Governor's estimates.

HOUSE KEEPS ITS THURSDAY PROMISE

Puts Out Secretary Cooper
After a Hot Debate by
Good Republicans.

THE manner of Secretary of the Territory Cooper's ejection from the House of Representatives is best told by a consecutive report of the House's doings Saturday. On Thursday, before the House adjourned, the resolution to eject Cooper had been introduced by Representative Beckley of Maui and had been laid over until Saturday at 10 o'clock. When the House convened, then Representative Kekaula, who had not entered the House before, was sworn in by Justice Galbraith of the Supreme Court. The minutes of Thursday's session were approved.

Speaker Akina announced that the House would take up Beckley's resolution. William Hoogs, a Republican, moved that the rules be suspended to give Beckley opportunity to withdraw his motion and that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter and "go about it rightly." Monsarrat, a Republican, seconded this motion.

Mahoe, an Independent, said Hoogs' motion was out of order and that Beckley's resolution was not before them. Speaker Akina said the House had no rules but ordinary parliamentary usage. Robertson, a Republican, said the rules of the Legislature of 1898 had been adopted by them. The speaker thought the rules of 1898 had been adopted for the day only. Robertson persisted and Secretary Meheula read from this minutes, "adopted as temporary rules for the House."

Emmeluth moved that copies of these rules be furnished and Beckley, amending that the copies be furnished "forthwith," Sergeant-at-Arms Nakookoo asked Secretary of the Territory Cooper where they were. The speaker ruled that the Beckley motion was the order of the day and Dickey, a Republican, excepted. Hoogs called for his motion suspending the rules and Robertson asked the speaker for a ruling as to whether the 1898 rules were still in force and the speaker said they were. Hoogs withdrew his motion, "in order to save time," he said.

Speaker Akina, a trifle hurried, said: "I call for the message of the President; no, I mean the message of the Governor of the Republic--I mean Territory."

Makekau read the report of the committee on rules. There was protesting and argument about these rules by several members. Mahoe objected to an effort to amend one, saying it was untimely; that it was but a report of the committee on rules and the rules themselves had yet to be passed upon by a committee appointed from the House. Prendergast moved for an adoption of the report. Emmeluth, asking if adoption of the report meant adoption of the rules and being answered in the affirmative, moved to "receive the rules." Dickey amended to "receive and make order of the day for Monday." There was more argument. Dickey withdrew his amendment and the report was adopted. Robertson moved that the rules committee be appointed to act with the Senate committee on rules.

Ewaliko (Ind.) moved that a committee of three be appointed to look carefully into the matter of the Secretary's right to sit on the floor and take notes of the proceedings. At this moment Private Secretary Hawes brought the Governor's message to the speaker, who handed it to Secretary Meheula, who announced that it had been received. Hoogs, going back to his motion, urged the appointment of a committee of three to look into Cooper's right and said that they should not "be too hasty or take snap judgment."

Dickey presented the following resolution, which he proposed as a substitute for Beckley's:

"Whereas, The Act to Provide a Gov-

ernment for the Territory of Hawaii makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislature, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the privilege be extended to him to have a table and seat at some convenient place on the floor of the House where he may observe and record the same."

Dickey said in presenting this resolution: "I wish to call attention to the fact that our action might be misconstrued in Washington. I don't suppose any member wants to appear in a bad light in Washington. We want our action to redound to our credit--not to our shame. A gratuitous insult to the representative of the Federal Government would not look well to say the least. There may be honest doubts as to the Secretary of the Territory's right to be here. Able jurists here differ. My resolution does not take rights into consideration, but grants a privilege."

Emmeluth moved that the resolution of Beckley pass. Wilcox, a Republican, seconded Dickey's substitute motion. Puukil said that Beckley's motion was before them. Robertson arose and said he wished to explain that a remark made by him on Wednesday on the floor of the House had been misrepresented. He said that he had been accused of threatening the House with the armed forces of the Federal Government and with urging Secretary Cooper to call on them. He said that he had not done that; he had made no threats.

"If," said Robertson, "the members want to prevent Secretary Cooper from making a record of the proceedings independent of the journal kept by our own secretary it is easy to accomplish this result by refusing to appropriate funds for the work, and if you refuse the appropriation you will achieve your desired end in a gentlemanly way. My objection to the resolution was based on its incorrect and illogical reasoning."

Robertson then argued that there could be no absolute separation of the three branches of Government. When Secretary Cooper took a seat in the Legislature he gained no part in the proceedings. Chief Justice Frear and Justice Galbraith had been on the floor of the House to swear in members, and in this way the judiciary branch had mixed with the legislative branch of the Government, as did the executive with the legislative when Secretary Cooper noted their proceedings.

Mahoe said it was now time to consider Beckley's resolution and immediately there began a terrific argument on all sides, the Republicans urging the bad policy of passing the Beckley resolution and the Independents speaking for it. The vote was taken on the resolution by ayes and noes. The following voted for the Beckley resolution:

Ahuli (Ind.), Akina (Ind.), Beckley (Ind.), Emmeluth (Ind.), Ewaliko (Ind.), Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.), Hihio (Ind.), Kaaui (Ind.), Kaulamakaole (Ind.), Kaniho (Dem.), Kawalhoa (Ind.), Kekaula (Ind.), Kelikoa (Dem.-Ind.), Mahoe (Ind.), Makainal (Dem.-Ind.), Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), Mossman (Ind.), Nallima (Ind.), Puukil (Dem.).

The resolution was opposed by the following, all of them Republicans: W. Ayllett, C. H. Dickey, A. F. Gillilan, W. H. Hoogs, J. W. K. Keiki, J. K. Mulua, J. Monsarrat, A. G. M. Robertson, S. W. Wilcox.

The clerk announced the vote and Speaker Akina said: "The resolution having been adopted it is now in order for Secretary Cooper to leave."

Secretary Cooper was sitting all the while with his stenographer beside him at a desk to the left of the speaker's rostrum. He now arose and said:

"I understand that resolution to be sweeping in its character and to deny my right here at all."

Akina said that was his understanding.

"Then," said Cooper, "I will leave only under escort of the sergeant-at-arms."

There was an awkward pause. Sergeant-at-Arms Nakookoo gazed vacantly out of the door and the members and the lobby looked at Cooper. Cooper and his stenographer had risen and with their records in their hands, awaited their escort. Finally Nakookoo went over to them and led them past the spectators into the hallway.

The House breathed again and Emmeluth said: "Mr. Speaker, from what has just transpired I consider it desirable to state the attitude of the supporters of the resolution. We do not deny the right of Mr. Cooper or any other executive officer of this Territory to attend the meetings of this body, but we deny the right of the Secretary of the Territory to a permanent seat in his official capacity."

The House adjourned till today at 10 o'clock.

Secretary Cooper made the following statement as to his presence in the House:

"I do not claim any right or privilege on the floor of the House. I use the term 'floor of the House' in its legal acceptance. In other words, the right and privilege of the members of the House. The mere fact that the members of the House, members of the press and audience are seated upon the same level in the same room does not mean that they all occupy the floor of the House. The Governor assigned the old throne room for the use of the House of Representatives of this Legislature. He authorized the present arrangement of seating of the members of the House, press, audience and the place occupied by myself. What I do claim is the right to be present in some convenient locality in the room occupied by the House of Representatives, where I can perform the duties of my office, one of which is recording the proceedings of the House of Representatives. If my present place is not satisfactory to the House any other place where I may have the necessary conveniences for carrying on my work

will be satisfactory to me and I do not believe the House has any right to deny my presence in the room."

MESSAGE READ BEFORE SENATE

Occupies Nearly all of the
Time and Body Transacts
Little Business.

PROMPTLY at 10 o'clock the Senate was called to order by President Russell and the members listened to an opening prayer by the chaplain, delivered in the Hawaiian tongue. President Russell evidently thought that it was not necessary to call the roll, so omitted that duty, and so far as the records of the day's meeting are concerned there is nothing to show that any of the members were present.

President Russell had evidently taken advantage of Washington's birthday and read up on parliamentary rules, for he was able to render a decision with a little more assurance than on previous occasions. The House was not alone in its intention to put Secretary Cooper without the doors, for at the opening of the Senate it was discovered that the desk placed in the hall for the use of Cooper's stenographer had been seized by House Stenographer McMahon and Assistant Secretary Conny. The representative of the Secretary of the Territory was forced to take a seat at the press table.

The question of translation from the English language into the Hawaiian and vice versa is very much of a force in the Senate, as time after time the motions were made in the English language and Interpreter Bush failed to translate, or when he did only gave what he considered the substance of the motion and did not translate literally. On one occasion this drew forth a vigorous protest from Senator White.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read by Secretary Cayless, occupying twenty minutes, and thirty minutes more were consumed in their translation by Bush. Senators Brown and Carter made some suggestions for the correction of the minutes, which were accepted, and after several attempts were made to put a motion in correct form for their approval, the chair finally ordered that the minutes be approved with the corrections.

It was 11:15 o'clock before any of the business was taken up and Senator Kaine moved that the minutes of the first day be not included as a part of the proceedings of the session, as the Senate was not organized until the second day, or Thursday. The reading of the letters in the minutes was also objected to, and it was moved that in the future they be omitted.

Senator Brown stated that the motion was out of order owing to the fact that the Organic Act specified that a journal be maintained, and his point was sustained by the chair.

A communication from the lower House was read stating that it was organized and ready for business. Cecil Brown then moved that the communication from the House in regard to the committee to wait upon the Governor be taken from the table and read. The motion was carried and the secretary ordered to read the communication.

On motion of Senator Carter the chair appointed a committee of three to notify the Governor, composed of the following: Senators Cecil Brown, George R. Carter and John T. Brown.

The secretary was also instructed to notify the House of the appointment of the committee and of its personnel. Cecil Brown then moved for a recess until 1 o'clock to give the committee time to confer and report to the Governor.

When the afternoon session was called to order Senator Cecil Brown reported that the committee had waited upon the Governor and that the message would be received by both Houses shortly after 1 o'clock. Even as he spoke Secretary Hawes entered the room and placed the message on the table. The report of the committee was ordered accepted.

Senator White gained the floor and moved that the message from the Governor be delayed until after he had read a resolution which he wished to present to the Senate, but to Cecil Brown's objection and the support of the chair he was forced to yield.

The reading of the message occupied nearly all of the afternoon and when the secretary wanted to follow the message up by reading a long article on estimates it drew forth a strong protest from the weary Senators, and upon motion of Cecil Brown it was placed upon the table until such time as the committee was able to frame rules for the government of the body. Continuing, he said that he thought it was in order to print the message and estimates in both languages so that each Senator might have a copy of the same.

Senator Baldwin made a motion so that effect but was immediately followed by White, who said that he believed the message should be translated at once.

The question was called for and a vote showed the Senators to be in favor of Baldwin's motion, which had been given precedence over that of White, who had withdrawn his original motion.

Senator Brown moved that the House adjourn so as to give the committee on rules time to work, but Senator White persuaded him to withdraw his motion so that he could read his resolution. A long speech was then made in the most flowery language, and when the substance was sifted out of the resolution it was found that a motion had been made to the effect that the Declaration of Independence be